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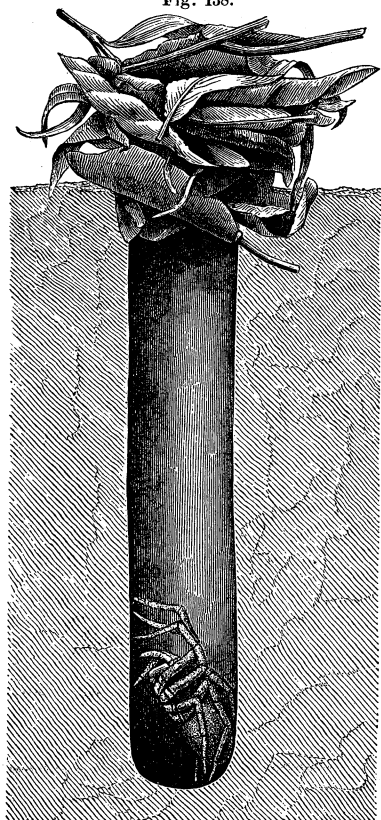
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must be on their own soil, and with no invasion of their ancestral habits, except the engrafting upon them of the morality of the New Testament.

THE LYCOSA AT HOME.

BY J. H. EMERTON.

Fig. 138.



Nest of Lycosa.

LAST spring Mr. J. A. Lintner noticed on the sandy hills west of Albany, N. Y., a number of holes about half an inch in diameter, each surrounded by a ring of sticks and bits of leaves loosely fastened together by fine threads. A few days afterward (May 6), I carefully opened several of these holes and found in the bottom of each a large spider, a Lycosa. The holes were from six to eight inches deep and lined with a delicate web, which near the top was stout enough to be separated from the sand, forming a silken tube attached to the ring of chips around the mouth of the hole. When the holes were opened the spiders lay still in the bottom and allowed themselves to be taken

out without attempting to escape. The sand at the bottom

of the holes was of a grayish color, but there were no remains of insects and no cast skins of the spider. Before opening the holes we sounded them with straws and tried to provoke the spiders to come out, but they took no notice of it. The drawing represents the ring of leaves and sticks, a section of the tube, and the spider at the bottom, all of the natural size.

LICHENS UNDER THE MICROSCOPE.

BY H. WILLEY.

THE Lichens, though among the lowest, are also among the most abundant and widely distributed orders of plants. They are the earliest to cover the naked rocks with vegetation (though none, that we are aware, have been found in a fossil condition), and by their decay, to prepare a soil on which more highly organized plants can flourish. In the Arctic zone some species are so abundant as to furnish the reindeer with the food necessary for his subsistence, and are even used as fodder for cattle and swine, and are said to increase the quantity of milk. Recently they have been used for the manufacture of brandy—a very poor use to put them to—and were formerly much employed in dyeing. Hoffman, in his work on the uses of lichens, gives plates of over seventy-five tints obtained from them. But the recent scientific discoveries in this art, have greatly diminished their use for this purpose. Some were formerly used for medical purposes, frequently in accordance with the old doctrine of signatures. *Peltigera canina* was supposed to cure hydrophobia; *Sticta pulmonaria*, the consumption, etc. But they are now considered of little, if any importance, in medicine.

Arctic travellers have found in Umbilicaria, called *tripe de roche*, a poor and bitter substitute for food, when nothing